

Fair Tonight; Warmer and Cloudy Saturday.

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MAGVEAGH NOW SURE OF PLACE IN THE CABINET

Indisputable Information Is That Chicago Man Will Head Treasury.

LOUD GROANS ARISE FROM WALL STREET

Mr. Taft Finds Literary Life and That of President-Elect Conflict.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S COMPLETE CABINET

Secretary of State—Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee.
Attorney General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.
Postmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy—George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—From a source so high that it must be regarded as indisputable, comes the information today that Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, will be Secretary of the Treasury in the Taft Cabinet.

This is confirmation of the many reports that he would be the man selected.

It means that William Howard Taft has at last completed the great work of making his Cabinet. His official family will be as printed above.

It will be noted from this list that it will contain five lawyers. They are Knox, Wickersham, Nagel, Dickinson, and MacVeagh. This is the consummation of Mr. Taft's wish to have at his council table eminent lawyers who will help him in one of his greatest tasks, that of framing additional legislation and means for dealing with the corporation question.

The work of selecting the nine men has taken up three months. The first offered a position was Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican national committee, who accepted the portfolio of Postmaster General last December, at Hot Springs, Va. Next came the selections and acceptances of Knox and Wickersham. It was understood that Wilson will retain his post, for a time, at least. The remaining appointments have been made within the past month or five weeks.

Unusual Cabinet.
Mr. Taft believes he has secured a Cabinet of unusually able men, who combine real statesmanship with remarkable executive ability. He is well pleased with the result of his careful search for the right men for the right places. He also believes that the extra session of Congress which he will convene March 15 to revise the tariff, will finish its work and adjourn by June 1.

Recognizing the condition of business, he was determined to do everything in his power to get the tariff revision along. He thought it could be cleared up by June 1 without any trouble.

He had lunch this afternoon with C. P. Taft at the Holland House.

The Literary Life.
The President-elect is prepared to admit without further argument that it is a tough job to be a literary light in Gotham.

Hardly had he surrounded himself this morning with ink and inspiration for his magazine articles, when the storm broke. There was nothing to it. Pegasus had to be taken back to the stable, and the nine muses had to beat it to the open air. Authorship was impossible, and there was absolutely nothing for inspiration to do.

There was one soothing feature in the rush of visitors. Among them was John

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Fair; warmer tonight; temperature above freezing. Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate southerly winds.

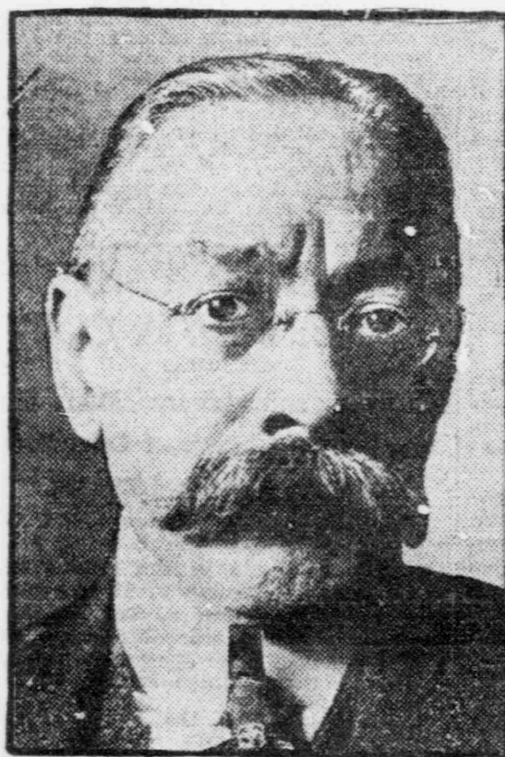
TEMPERATURE.
8 a. m. 26
9 a. m. 28
10 a. m. 31
11 a. m. 34
12 noon 36
1 p. m. 38
2 p. m. 41

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises 6:26
Sun sets 5:49

TIDE TABLE.
Today—High tide, 12:40 a. m. and 1:06 p. m. Low tide, 7:36 a. m. and 7:59 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 1:37 a. m. and 2:04 p. m. Low tide, 8:02 a. m. and 8:32 p. m.

15 to Baltimore and Return
Saturdays and Sundays via Pennsylvania railroad. Tickets good returning until Sunday night. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited."—Advt.

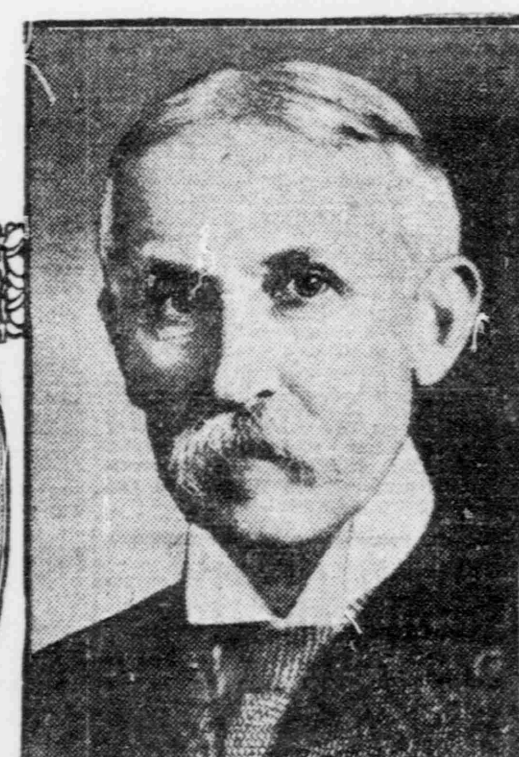
COMPLETED CABINET OF NEW ADMINISTRATION



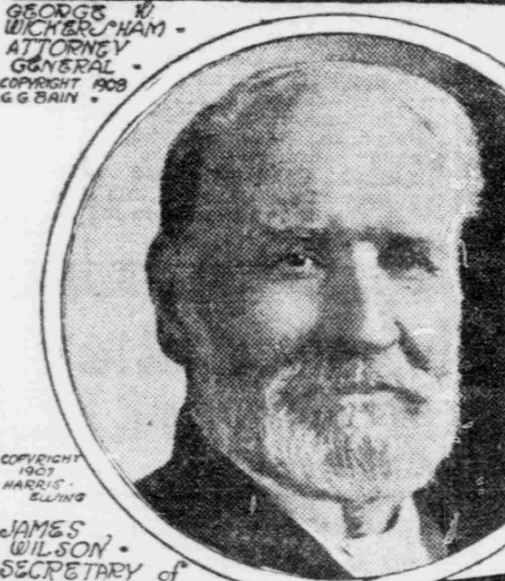
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM - ATTORNEY GENERAL



PHILANDER C. KNOX - SECRETARY OF STATE



FRANKLIN MACVEAGH - SECRETARY OF TREASURY



J. M. DICKINSON - SECRETARY OF WAR



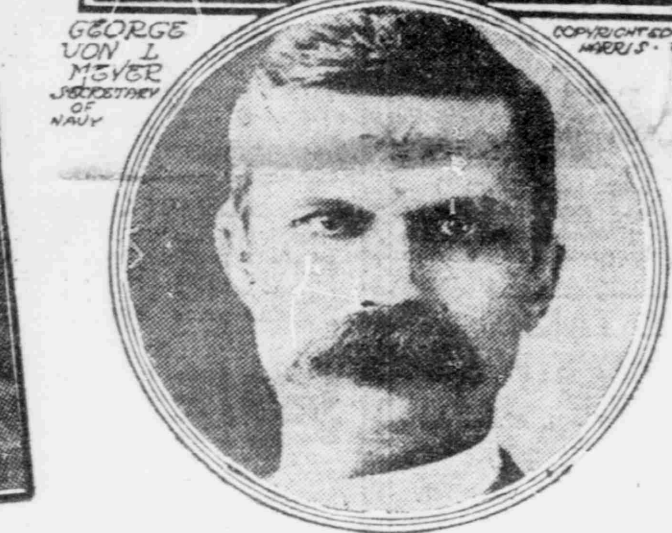
GEORGE W. MEYER - SECRETARY OF NAVY



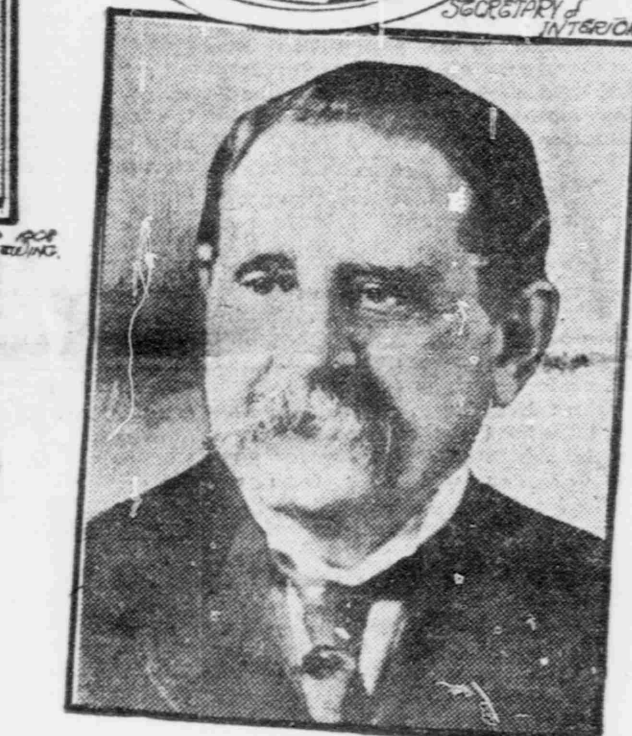
RICHARD A. BALLINGER - SECRETARY OF INTERIOR



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK - POSTMASTER GENERAL



CHARLES NAGEL - SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR



J. M. DICKINSON - SECRETARY OF WAR

AMERICANS VICTORS IN NAVAL CONGRESS

Win Every Point for Which They Contended, It Is Reported—Session Ends.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The American delegates to the International Naval Congress, in the opinion of those who took part in the conference, have won every point for which they contended. It is semi-officially stated today. The conference finished its work last night, and while the details of the agreement have not yet been disclosed, it is said that all American interests have been satisfactorily safeguarded. The declaration will be signed today. The American delegates, Rear Admiral Stockton and Prof. Wilson, of Brown University, are given credit for completely outgeneraling the other conferees, forcing the foreigners to make many important concessions. They dominated the conference for many days while stubbornly contesting for an advantageous agreement.

What Americans Wanted.
The paragraphs concerning blockade, the right of search, and conditional contraband were agreed to only after a fierce clash with the Americans, in which they were severely criticized by the others.

The agreement marked the greatest advance yet made in international law, in the opinion of those who took part in the conference. Its effect is to create for the first time in history, an international court with all the powers of the ordinary civil tribunal. The whole trend of the conference was toward subordinating the interests of belligerents to those of neutrals. England has always opposed this idea. In 1871, England even denied the right of any international conference to discuss the questions of naval warfare. Now, she acquiesces in the conference idea and agrees to conduct her future naval operations with the idea of the neutrals' interests paramount.

Limitation of Armament.
While admitting that the new development is a blow to English pride, English statesmen declare to be the first important step toward the realization of the dream of the limitation of naval armaments. It is a matter of comment that American delegates expressed themselves as "most anxious for the sake of the world's peace to see disputes arising from naval warfare minimized as far as possible."

COOPERS WILL NOW MAKE LAST STAND

Depend Upon Governor Patterson to Testify That He Had Summoned Accused to His House and Thus Refute Conspiracy Charge.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 26.—Governor Patterson has no objection to taking the stand. He and he alone can confirm the testimony of Colonel Cooper and his son that they had been summoned to the executive mansion, and were en route there when they met former Senator Carmack. This is a very vital point to be the defense. "The governor phoned me a short time ago that he would be here when needed, and we will put him on the stand probably after we examine Adjutant Gen. Tully Brown and Attorney Bradford. This program is subject to change, of course, but will likely be followed, and we hope to rest our case early next week."

In the above statement Mack Anderson, chief counsel for the defense, disposed of the rumor in circulation last night that Governor Patterson would insist on his privilege and refuse to be sworn as a witness.

It is not likely, however, that he will be reached before this afternoon or this evening, as General Brown will be cross-examined by the State at length, in an effort to show that at the conference in the Maxwell House, prior to the killing, Colonel Cooper said: "I am going up and shoot up that ungrateful hound before I leave for Washington tonight."

Colonel Cooper was still on the stand (Continued on Page Thirteen.)

DISTRICT BUSINESS ENDS FOR SESSION

Senate Committee Holds Last Session—Tugboat Bill Reported.

The Senate District Committee held what was probably the last meeting for this session today. It ordered a favorable report on the bill to amend the act providing for eliminating certain grade crossings on the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and requiring the company to depress and elevate its tracks, and to enable it to relocate parts of its road.

The bill is to require all tugboats using the Potomac where it is spanned by the bridges of this railroad—that is, the new railway bridge and the new highway bridge—to have smokestacks provided with hinged so as to permit them to be lowered.

PENITENTIARY TERM FOR MRS. BEN TEAL

Wife of New York Theatrical Man Found Guilty After Sensational Trial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Margaret Teal, wife of Ben Teal, the theatrical manager, was this noon found guilty of subornation of perjury in the divorce action of Mrs. Frank Gould against her husband.

She was sentenced at once to one year in the Blackwells Island penitentiary, and a stay of execution was granted until Tuesday in order that her counsel can secure from the supreme court a writ of habeas corpus and carry the conviction to the higher courts.

SIX FIREMEN CAUGHT UNDER FALLING WALL

Seed Warehouse Collapses in Conflagration and Traps Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A general alarm of fire was turned in this morning when two immense twelve-story warehouses of the Albert Dickinson Company caught fire. The company is one of the highest seed and plant concerns in the country, and the warehouses were filled.

The fire started from an explosion of dust and gas in one of the buildings. The conflagration spread rapidly and thirty-six fire companies and two fireboats were called to the scene. The warehouses cover two blocks, and with their contents are valued at \$1,000,000.

At 9:30 one of the walls of the burning warehouses fell and six firemen are believed to have been caught under it. The six firemen supposed to have perished were members of fire companies 18 and 37, who were fighting flames on the south side of the warehouses. They were seen to be not more than twenty feet from the wall when it fell suddenly. Fire Chief Horan ordered a squad of firemen to clear away the debris and search for bodies.

Firemen, under the direction of Chief Horan, worked in the debris for an hour, and then Horan announced that none of the men imperiled had been killed. The six men who were supposed to have perished, it developed later, had all been struck by pieces of the wall and injured, but none fatally.

One Dies in Fire.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 26.—Joseph Hossford, nineteen years of age, was suffocated at a fire in a tenement today. Eight other persons, whose escape was cut off by the flames, were carried down ladders by firemen and taken to the hospital suffering from the effects of smoke and burns.

Pipe Causes Alarm.

The thoughtlessness of Gilbert Gray, a colored messenger, in putting a lighted pipe in his overcoat pocket and hanging the latter over a railing, almost caused a serious fire in the National Bank Redemption Division of the Treasury Department today. It was before any of the employees had reached the room. When the watchman saw dense smoke pouring through the transom, he discovered a blazing overcoat and a scorching wall. A bucket of water soon finished the blaze.

INFLATION ACT TO BE REPEALED; CONFEREES AGREE

Senators and Representatives Sign Report in Favor of Dealing Monopoly a Stinging Blow by Killing Objectionable Statute.

WOULD PREVENT INCREASES IN STOCK

Big Issue of Capitalization Already Attempted Cannot Be Put Through If Congress Acts on Recommendation.

With the Senate committee bill on recapitalization of the gas companies in Washington apparently assured of failure to pass at this session, the conference committee on the District appropriation bill today signed a provision repealing section 5 of the act of June 6, 1896—the famous inflation measure.

This decision of the conferees is a sweeping victory for the people of Washington, and a stinging defeat for the Gas Monopoly. The act of June, 1896, provided a loose and dangerous method of recapitalizing the gas companies, under which a valuation was to be made by the Supreme Court of the District, and gas companies were permitted to issue capitalization up to the limit of this valuation.

GAVE COMPANY EVERYTHING.

Without any restrictions as to the elements of value which should be appraised, this act conceded everything the gas company wanted. It stood on the books for eleven years before the gas companies were ready to avail themselves of its provisions. Then, in the summer of 1907, they went into court and asked that proceedings be inaugurated in the case of the Georgetown Company, to make a valuation of its plant.

The Supreme Court appointed a master to make the valuation, and this was eventually made. It conceded practically every contention of the gas companies, and, in the case of the Georgetown Company, found that the property was worth more than twice as much as the present capitalization. The master authorized capitalization of franchise, good will, and rights.

COOK'S SPEECH NOW MAY BE EXPUNGED

Representatives Vote for Tawney Resolution to Investigate.

The House today adopted a resolution brought in by Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five members to consider and report to the House on the propriety of the speech made yesterday by Representative Cook of Colorado, during the course of which he held President Roosevelt up to ridicule.

Speaker Cannon appointed Representatives Mann of Illinois, Perkins of New York, Foster of Vermont, Clayton of Alabama, and Howard of Georgia as members of the committee. In explanation of his resolution, Mr. Tawney said that Representative Cook claimed time for the purpose of talking an attack on the Chief Executive of the nation, instead of talking about the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Fitzgerald Makes Point.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, and to conform to the rules it should specifically point out objectionable language. Speaker Cannon overruled the point of order. Champ Clark of Missouri, minority leader, declared that the practice of appointing committees for the purpose of exercising press censorship of the speeches of members was becoming a dangerous custom. He said that he failed to come to the defense of Representative Willett several weeks ago because he would not place the Democratic party in the position of acquiescing in the performance of Mr. Willett.

Shoe on Other Foot.

"Now, however," said Mr. Clark, "the shoe is on the other foot, and I think it is about time we put a stop to this custom of editing speeches." When the motion was put by the Speaker, those in favor of the resolution were in the majority, and before Mr. Clark had opportunity to call for a division the Speaker had announced the selection of the committee and would not entertain the motion.

Cook Hustles In.

Cook was not present during the vote, but hustled in when consideration of the sundry civil bill had begun.

"In my remarks yesterday," he said, "as to the persecution of the persons in my State by the present Administration, I quoted a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States dated January 4. The correctness of that assertion was denied by Mr. Bennett, I understand, is a lawyer, too. I desire to offer the United States court records to substantiate my remarks and ask that they be printed." Landis (Rep., Ind.) immediately objected, but later withdrew his objection, and the speakers were allowed to go into the Record.

The District Commissioners, by the Corporation Counsel, appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District, and that court finally decided with the Commissioners, finding the act of June, 1896, unconstitutional. The gas company appealed at once to the Supreme Court of the United States and that appeal is now pending. As the case has been considered a close one, there has been the greatest concern by the friends of the movement for better regulation, lest the Supreme Court might sustain the unjust and improper act permitting practically unlimited inflation, through the appraisal of elements which should not properly enter into such a determination.

The effort has been making in Congress, ever since this proceeding was started in the courts, to have this dangerous law repealed. The House this year inserted in the District bill a provision for its repeal. That provision was cut out by the Senate. The conference has now decided to restate it.

Fight in Committee.
Messrs. Madden and Burleson made the fight in the conference committee, which continued for hours. They won their point by insistence and persistence. The other side insisted that some provision for reorganization ought to be made at this session. These men, however, stood firmly for the proposition that this law is dangerous and could not possibly be left on the books with safety to the public interest.

With this act repealed, the situation stands thus: The recapitalization proceeding pending in the Supreme Court will die because there will no longer be law authorizing it. It will be as if it had never been begun.

The gas companies will be left absolutely without any authority for recapitalization until they can get it from Congress. In the getting of it, they will have to wait till next session, and they will then have to make their fight with an organized and thoroughly instructed opposition in Congress which will stand against any indecent capitalization grab, and for a plan of price reduction which shall conserve the interests of the people.

Senate Bill to Fail.

That the Senate committee bill will fail at this session is assured beyond reasonable doubt. The analyses of that bill, its provisions by some of the best lawyers in both houses, has led to the widespread conviction that is a thoroughly dangerous measure, which represents almost in toto the desires of the gas monopoly, and would aid it in carrying out an even worse scheme of capitalization than would be possible under the act of June, 1896. Accordingly, with the Senate bill deprived of all chance to pass, the whole gas business will have to stand still, unless there shall yet be time to press a simple measure for reduction of the price, and pass it this session, leaving the recapitalization question to go over to another session. Friends of legislation in the public interest still have hopes of accomplishing this much, in this session, and they will do it. In any case it is assured by the conferees' action that the gas grab will not be authorized this year. The committee also agreed on a provision which will require the gas companies to keep a set of books such as may be prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This provision is patterned after the requirements made by the public service commission of New York.